

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

4-14-06

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Krause Music Store
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 4611 North Lincoln Avenue ☐ not for publication
city or town Chicago ☐ vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60625

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter L. White / SHPO

4-14-06

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

Krause Music Store

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Funerary – Mortuary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century and early 20th Century American
Movements/Sullivan-esque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Tar Paper

other Terra cotta

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Krause Music Store
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property (Enter categories from instructions) for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sullivan, Louis
Presto, William

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

ILL - 1073

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Name of repository: Art Institute of Chicago

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Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.	16	443137	4646163	3.			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2.				4.			

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter and Pooja Vukosavich
organization _____ date October 14, 2005
street & number 445 West Erie Street, Suite 211 telephone 312/988-7200
city or town Chicago state Illinois zip code 60610

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name 4611 North Lincoln LLC, c/o Peter and Pooja Vukosavich
street & number 4611 North Lincoln Avenue telephone 312/988-7200
city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60625

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

DESCRIPTION

Current appearance - Exterior

The Krause Music Store is a two story plus basement commercial property that boasts an exquisite Louis Sullivan terra cotta façade in front that neatly frames the plate glass display window and oak doors. The building is located in Lincoln Square, on lively Lincoln Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. It is surrounded by the other, more conventional storefronts of the neighborhood.

The façade faces southwest, is bilaterally symmetrical in design and reaches a height of twenty-eight feet. The ornamental aspects of the façade are particularly noteworthy. The façade is dominated by a large cartouche that rises vertically through the second story to a height of three feet above the roof line. The cartouche -- created of pale green terra cotta, the same as the rest of the façade -- is composed of curvilinear plant forms surrounding geometric shapes and the letter "K" for Krause. The ornament found around the doors and second story windows is more subdued than the ornament atop the building. Vertical panels of geometric design flank the windowed oak doors and bands of horizontal curvilinear shapes accent the row of four inset French leaded glass windows. The picture window is recessed about three feet back from the sidewalk. The ground of the recess has the name Krause spelled out in checkered tile mosaic. This mosaic is continued into the foyer. The window is surrounded by an extremely dense foliate motif; just above the display window the terra cotta is punctured by a row of small incandescent bulbs that increase the play of light and shadow on the building's surface. This strong framing of the picture window draws attention to the commercial display of the first floor and distinguishes it from the more relaxed and residential nature of the apartment above.

The remaining walls are common brick and the roof is a tar paper coated roof sloping to the rear with longitudinal parapet walls and tile coping. Due to surrounding buildings that abut the Krause Music Store, these features are mostly unseen. The original building is twenty-five feet wide and sixty-eight feet long with two stories and a basement. A ten-foot wide by eleven-foot long extension has been added in back that is constructed of cinder block. The back of the building has a wooden deck with stairs that go to the back door of the apartment. The deck and stairs rise above the extension. There is also a set of concrete stairs that enter the basement.

The property has a small back yard between the back of the building and the front of the garage. The garage is constructed of a frame structure and has a shingled roof. The garage

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Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

was extended by four feet into the backyard at some indeterminate time and is now twenty feet long by twenty feet wide. It is a non-contributing building.

Current appearance - Interior

The basement has a storage space in front. There are two bathrooms along the north wall and a laundry room and boiler room to the rear. The back portion had been used as a mortician's work room, but is now extra storage. The back room also has a door that leads to concrete stairs that go to the back yard.

The store proper on the first floor is entered to the right of the display window. Upon entering the building, one walks through a small vestibule to a second oak door. To the left in this vestibule are a set of French doors that open into the display area (that is fronted by the large window). The main room is large with high ceilings (permitted by the structure of the building that utilizes steel I-beams to allow a wide open floor plan). There is a set of stairs into the basement along the north wall and in the back of the room is a divider wall that extends two-thirds of the way to the ceiling that conceals the entrance to the back of the store. Handsome maple strip hardwood flooring can be seen throughout the building and the plaster walls are buff painted. There is a 12" ceiling molding around the main room based on classical models (beaded, denticulated, egg and dart, acanthus leaf). It is not known whether the molding is original since it was not included in the original drawings. It is also painted buff. The back of the store, beyond the divider wall, is a bathroom and the small addition. Both are carpeted with grey industrial carpeting.

The exterior door to the left of the display window is an entrance for the second floor apartment. Oak quarter-turn stairs with a wood-paneled, closed string provide access to the apartment. The stairs lead to a small landing with a railing with square balusters and a newel post. The door to the apartment opens onto a hallway that leads to a large living room across the front. Two bedrooms off the hall to the south have windows opening to a small light court. Opposite these rooms are storage, a bathroom, and a pantry around another similar light court. At the rear is the kitchen and formal dining room. The dining room opens via French doors to a sleeping porch. The sleeping porch and the kitchen share entrance to the closed area that was previously an open porch. There is then a door that leads to a wooden deck and stairs to the back yard.

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Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

Historic Appearance and Alterations

The Krause Music Store has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property appears as it did when it was first erected in 1922. The lot on which the Krause music store was constructed was bought by William P. Krause and his wife Olga, who wished a music store on the main floor and an apartment for his family above. William Presto was the architect who designed the building and who hired Louis Sullivan to do the front façade. The store remained a music store until 1929 when it was converted into a funeral home that was run by a succession of morticians. On June 25, 1958, the property was sold to Francis M Wagner, who, in turn, sold it to James M. Coleman on October 15 of the same year.

The building did undergo a series of changes while under the ownership of James M. Coleman. The large plate glass window of the original design was changed to three smaller windows set in a gold anodized frame with medium rectangular windows. He also replaced both oak doors with glass and aluminum doors. He drilled holes into the façade to hang a sign advertising his funeral parlor. On the second story he hid the four casement French leaded glass windows with double-hung storm windows and Venetian blinds. He bricked up some of the back wall windows and enclosed the southeast corner of the porch located on the back of building on the second floor. He added the rear cinder block addition on the northeast corner as a flower cool storage and added the wooden steps and deck leading to the second floor apartment.

On the inside, Coleman converted the display area into an office. He moved the central wooden French doors from the center of the space to the south wall, allowing them to open into the vestibule. He added a wood arch to the same area. In the basement he added 2 bathrooms, a pantry, and a casket elevator, and on the second floor he removed the fireplace. He also made an attempt to clean the façade, which damaged it somewhat by causing unnecessary erosion of some of the more delicate details.

About 1990, the property was purchased by Scott Elliott who opened an art gallery. Elliott restored the façade to the original intent. He removed the sign. He removed the aluminum framed windows and doors and replaced them with a new large plate glass window. The oak doors are believed to be replacements that were made to match the original doors. Elliott also removed the storm windows from the second story and allowed the original leaded glass windows to be seen again.

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Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Krause Music Store with its Louis Sullivan designed façade and located at 4611 North Lincoln Avenue in Chicago is significant for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture. The elaborate terra cotta façade, with decorative framing of the display window and large cartouche at the top, stands as a jewel among the adjacent stores on the busy shopping street. Built in 1922, the Krause Music store is the last work of a master architect (Morrison, 191).

With its curvilinear plant forms and intricate framing of the picture window, the façade is an outgrowth of Louis Sullivan's belief of organic architecture. Sullivan's love of decorative elements that are inspired by nature and his philosophy of "Form follows Function" can be seen on all of the buildings he designed, famous examples of which include: Chicago's Auditorium Building, the Old Chicago Stock Exchange Building, and the Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Building.

The Significance of Louis Sullivan and the Chicago School

Louis Sullivan was born in Boston on September 3, 1856. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he was only sixteen years old where he studied architecture. After one year of study, he moved to Philadelphia and took a job with Frank Furness in 1873. His employment there did not last long as the Depression of 1873 forced Furness to let Sullivan go. Sullivan moved to Chicago to take part in the building boom that followed the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

In Chicago Sullivan worked for William LeBaron Jenney briefly before moving to Paris and studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts for a year. He returned to Chicago and worked for a series of architects before settling with Dankmar Adler in 1879. A year later, he became a partner in the firm and embarked on an amazing period of creativity and originality that lasted nearly 20 years.

Sullivan forged a new path in architecture. He embraced the changes wrought by steel frame construction. Steel frames allowed taller buildings to have larger windows that meant more interior daylight and more usable floor space. The technical limitations of masonry construction had always imposed constraints (such as needing thick walls to support taller structures) but these constraints were now gone; with their absence came a new freedom and stylistic crisis.

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Sullivan was the first to cope with that crisis. He abandoned the imagery of the past and formulated a new visual language. (Wikipedia; Szarkowski, 24). This style came to be known as The Chicago School and Louis Sullivan was at the vanguard.

Sullivan created a grammar of form for the high rise (base, shaft, and pediment); he simplified the appearance of the building, underscoring its steel skeleton and using ornament selectively. He broke away from historical styles and began using his own intricate flora designs in vertical bands to draw the eye upwards... emphasizing its verticality and relating the shape of the building to its purpose, such as in Sullivan's Guaranty (now Prudential) Building in Buffalo, New York (Szarkowski, 102 - 119). It was all revolutionary and commercially successful. During this time he created the Auditorium Building in Chicago (1889), the Wainwright Building in St. Louis (1890), and the Carson Pirie Scott building in 1899. All of the buildings expressed the ideals that Sullivan was formulating and the complex curvilinear facades and ornaments.

His fame and work led to him being one of only 10 architects in the nation selected to build a major structure for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago. His building, the huge Transportation Building with its massive "Golden Door," was considered to be the only innovative design in a sea of historical copies. The vibrant multicolored facade stood out in the pale "White City" (the design of which Sullivan said set back American Architecture by five decades). His design was the only building to receive great recognition outside of the United States, receiving three medals from the *Union Centrale des Artes Decoratifs*.

Sullivan and Adler dissolved their partnership in 1893, heralding a long emotional and financial decline. The output of the remainder of his life was primarily a series of small banks and commercial buildings of the Midwest. Known collectively as Sullivan's "Jewel Boxes," they reveal that his skill and inspiration had not left him. He did 8 in total (Morrison, pg 174); the first of which was the National Farmers' Bank at Owatonna, Minnesota (1908). Other noteworthy banks designed by Sullivan include Merchant's National Bank in Grinnell, Iowa (1913-1914), People's Savings and Loan Association Bank in Sidney, Ohio (1919), and Farmers' and Merchants' Union Bank in Columbus, Wisconsin (1919). They are characterized by blank wall surfaces offset by areas containing a profusion of his terra cotta ornamentation. Often the entry of the building would have a particularly intricate design surrounding it, concentrating visual interest on the entry and creating a powerful presence on the street. The insides of these buildings are full of color and ornament and life. The architecture of these banks was a sharp contrast from how banks were traditionally designed. Banks were commonly built in the Classical Revival style. The big columns and pediments, derived from ancient Greek and

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Roman temples, were believed to assure customers of the bank's stability; thus the style was popular among bank owners. Sullivan was a proponent of modern architecture and opposed the use of architectural revival styles. His bank designs showcased his artistic talent and influence of nature.

In 1922 Sullivan was commissioned to create the terra cotta facade of the Krause Music Store. As with the banks, the complex floral patterns surround the entrance way, drawing one's attention to the display window and doors. The second story is relatively blank, providing a visual break and giving more emphasis to the large cartouche that stands atop the building. Its design is a logical and meaningful continuation of Sullivan's style. It was to be his final work.

Sadly, Sullivan did not get to experience the esteem in which he is now held. Sullivan is today considered the progenitor of modern architecture and the inspiration of many great men who followed (Morrison, 195). Some of the more famous Louis Sullivan buildings include the Auditorium Building in Chicago (1889), the Wainwright Building in St. Louis (1890), the Bayard Building (now Bayard-Condict Building) in New York (1898), the Transportation Building at the Columbian Exposition (1893), and the Carson, Pirie, Scott store in Chicago (1899). Students and collaborators of Louis Sullivan include Frank Lloyd Wright (creator of the famous Prairie Style school of architecture) and Dankmar Adler (with whom Sullivan created The Auditorium Building and the Wainwright Building). He successfully pulled together many ideas that had been developed independently and created a new philosophy and a new art of building (Morrison, 196).

Sullivan wrote extensively on his philosophy of art and architecture, its relation to humanity and nature, and the promise of democracy and what it means to the human spirit. His famous "Inspiration" essay was read before the Third Annual Convention of the Western Association of Architects in Chicago in 1886. Over three hundred architects were present while he laid out a summary of architecture as organic growth in very poetic terms. Other essays included, "Ornament in Architecture," "Objective and Subjective," and the series (later collected) *Kindergarten Chats*. His final book, *The Autobiography of an Idea*, began as a series of articles for the *Journal of the A.I.A.* (Morrison, 198). Sullivan's philosophy was a positive, modernist movement that spoke of progress and influenced architecture for decades to come.

History of the Krause Music Store and its Significance

The Krause Music Store was commissioned in 1921 by William P. Krause to be a music store with a second floor apartment for his family. Krause chose his neighbor, architect William Presto, to design it (Commission, 3). William Presto designed the building and wanted the

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exterior to be something special, so he hired Louis Sullivan to do the front façade.

Sullivan and Presto had become acquainted in 1919 when Presto worked as a draftsman for architect George C. Nimmons. Sullivan was at work on a series of small bank buildings and was in the middle of what was to be the seventh and last of them (The Farmers' and Merchant's Union Bank in Columbus, Wisconsin). Having need of a skilled draftsman, Sullivan asked Nimmons for loan of Presto. Shortly afterwards, Presto went to work for Sullivan (Commission, 3). Shortly after the bank was completed, Sullivan was forced, for financial reasons, to let Presto go.

Presto described the experience in a letter dated 1963 as "a wonderful time together doing this job." He said of Sullivan "I had the greatest confidence from Mr. Sullivan that anyone ever had." It is therefore natural for Presto to have thought of his friend and mentor to design the façade (Commission, 3 - 4).

Presto submitted sample floor plans to Sullivan who then, according to Presto, sketched out an idea for the elevation on the back of an envelope (Commission, 4). Sullivan, taking the job very seriously, then developed the design into a working drawing at the scale of one half inch to the foot. Sullivan did this work at the offices of the American Terra Cotta Company, where he had a room in which to work on drawings for his published portfolio entitled *A System of Architectural Ornament According With a Philosophy of Man's Powers*. He came to Presto's office nearly every day to consult with the draftsman, Clarence Oak, who prepared the working drawings of the floor plans and sections (Greengard, 8).

The material for the façade was furnished by the American Terra Cotta company and was contracted for \$3,770. Sullivan and Presto made several trips to the plant in Crystal Lake to supervise the modeling of the ornamental features of the façade. Kristian Schneider, who worked for the company, was a modeler of great skill and had often collaborated with Sullivan and understood the architect's intentions well (Greengard, 8).

The building's plans were received very well by William Krause, who proudly showed his friends the blueprints. In 1922, the building was completed and Mr. Krause took possession of the shop, selling pianos, phonographs and records, and sewing machines. The store prospered for a time, but folded in under ten years. William Krause committed suicide and his wife, Olga, converted the building into a funeral parlor.

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The building was sold in 1958 to Francis Wagner who then sold it a few months later to James Coleman (HABS, 2). While the façade itself remained more or less untouched (some holes were drilled to hang a sign for the funeral home), Coleman replaced the plate glass display window with three smaller windows with anodized aluminum frames. The oak and glass doors were also removed and replaced with standard glass doors. The windows on the second floor were concealed by storm windows and blinds. The interior was also altered to accommodate offices and bathrooms (Greengard, pg 10). These changes did not alter the overall integrity of the Krause Music Store, for it was designated a Chicago Landmark on September 28, 1977. (Chicago, 5982)

About 1990, the building was purchased by Scott Elliott, who opened KlemScott Galleries, a gallery dedicated to the Chicago School of architecture and to American and European crafts of the twentieth century. Mr. Elliott was well versed in the period and familiar with Sullivan's work and he was determined to restore the front of the building to its original intent. He replaced the oak doors with doors replicating the original design. He removed the three small windows and replaced it with single pane plate glass. Finally he removed the storm windows from the second floor and again let the original French windows be seen (Elliott).

The Krause Music Store is significant as it is an excellent example of Louis Sullivan's work. It is the last of the 126 buildings he designed. Considered one of the greatest architects of the Chicago School of architecture, Sullivan believed that the function of a building gave rise to its form and that the two can and should work in concert with each other to be beautiful (Szarkowski, 24 - 25). The catch-phrase "form follows function," while created by Sullivan to describe his ideas, is too simple a phrase to describe his philosophy fully (Morrison, 196).

The Krause Music Store's function was to be a place of music and life; the form had to draw in the passers-by and bring them in to contemplate the instruments within. The display window was treated as a large scale picture, with an elaborate frame of decorative organic terra cotta surrounding it. The frame set off the display window, accentuating its importance.. Since the frame of the façade is recessed and at an angle, it creates a slight visual funneling effect. Not only does this attract one's attention, the recessed nature of the display and doors and the absence of doors or dividers also pulls one into the space to enter it without impediment. Once in the embrace of the building, surrounded by it to the left, right and above, and standing on the tile work that spells "Krause," it is a simple step to enter the store proper. The tile work extends into the vestibule, making it part of the interior of the building. In essence, s/he subconsciously enters the building even before he opens the door.

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The activeness of the store front is contrasted by the second story. The second story apartment functions as a living space. The ornament is subdued and lighter, the windows elegant. Its lines are inviting, but not competing any way with the display below. The second story is capped with an elaborate cartouche that again arrests the eye. The cartouche has a strong vertical line downwards, down the center of the building towards the frame of the display window that again draws the eye to the contents of that window.

The Krause Music Store is a significant expression of Sullivan's theory of organic functional architecture, and the last expression of a world-renown architect. The motifs of the decoration are elaborate, complex, and inspired strongly by nature. The terra cotta flows organically and moves the eye along the lines of the building in a very natural way. Sullivan viewed architecture as a living art, an art that needs to celebrate life and humankind's place in it (Morrison, 196). That artistic expression can be seen in the Krause Music Store and in countless other Sullivan buildings where he developed and displayed his talents.

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Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

WORKS CITED

Chicago City Council Notes. *Journal of Chicago City Council Notes*; Reports of Committees.

Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks, *Summary of Information on The Krause Music Store*. August 18, 1971.

Elliott, Scott. Former owner of building. Phone interview.

Greengard, Bernard C. "Sullivan/Presto/The Krause Music Store," *The Prairie School Review*. Third Quarter, 1969.

HABS Report No. ILL-1073. Krause Music Store (now the Coleman Funeral Home)

Morrison, Hugh. *Louis Sullivan, Prophet of Modern Architecture*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company Inc., 2001.

Szarkowski, John. *The Idea of Louis Sullivan*. Boston: Bulfinch Press, 2000.

OTHER REFERENCES

Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places website, discussing the Farmers and Merchant Bank. (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/register/viewSummary.asp?refnum=72000044>)

Wikipedia entry on Louis Sullivan (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Sullivan)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL WORKS

Burnham Library, Art Institute of Chicago (312.443.3671)

Drawings on Microfilm. Microfilm 1973, 1, Reel 20: Frame numbers 257 - 262A

257 - Façade elevation with plan (façade only) at first and second floor, and vertical section through façade looking north

258 - Basement and First Floor Plans

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

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WORKS CITED, continued

259 - Second Floor Plan and Longitudinal Building Section Looking South

260 through 262A - Correspondences regarding Krause Music Store.

Original Drawings are in the possession of Seymour Persky. Framed Linens. Previous owner, Lord Palumbo.

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Krause Music Store, Cook County, IL

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 232 in Circuit Court Partition, being a subdivision of that part of lot 1, lying northeasterly of Lincoln Avenue, in Court Partition of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 40 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal meridian, in Cook County Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lot, the non-contributing garage, and the building, described on Plat of Survey, May 1998, historically associated with the property.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet



Krause Music Store as it appeared in 1969
(Greengard, 10)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

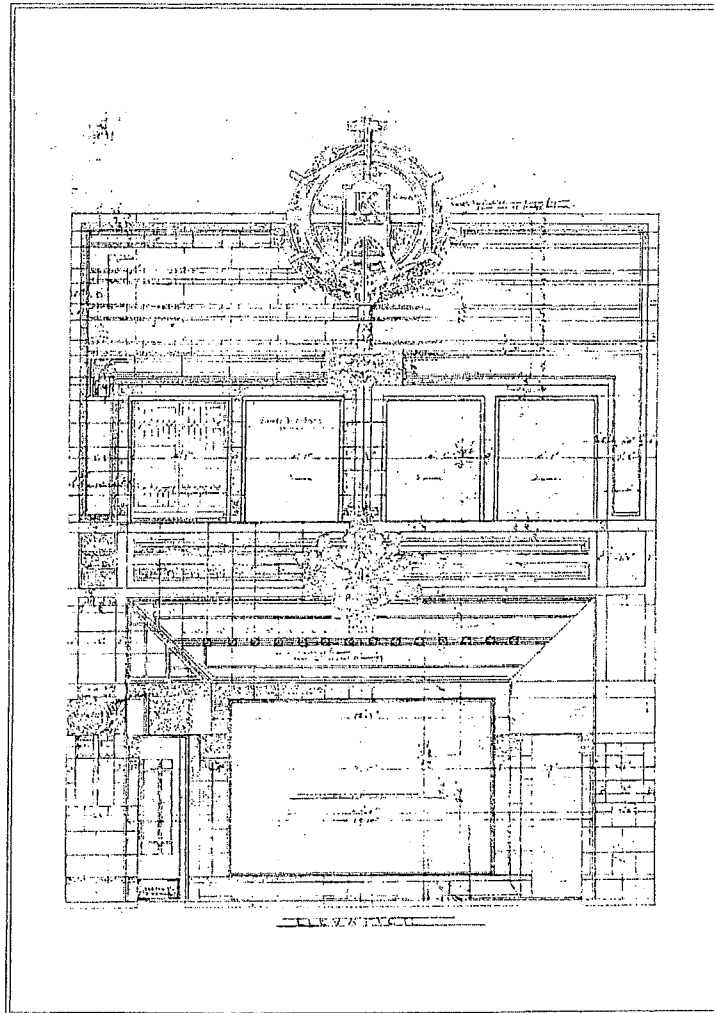


Krause Music Store as it appears today

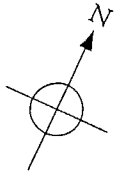
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

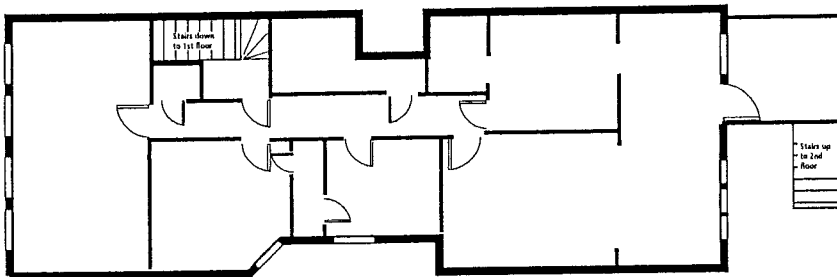
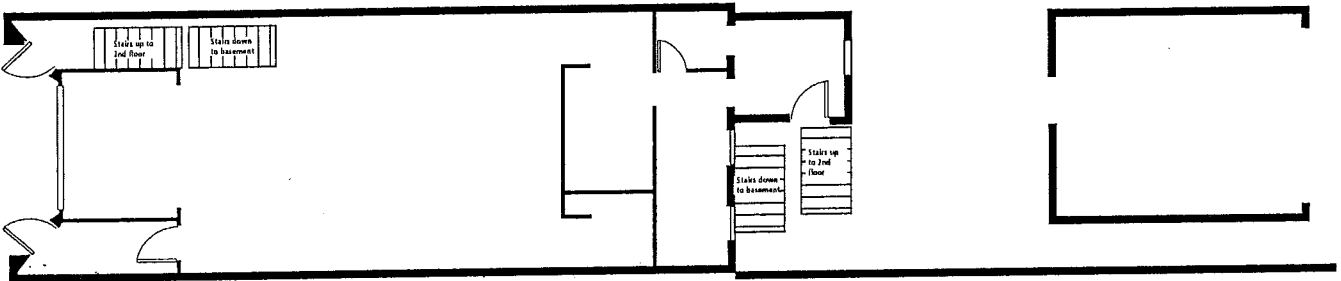
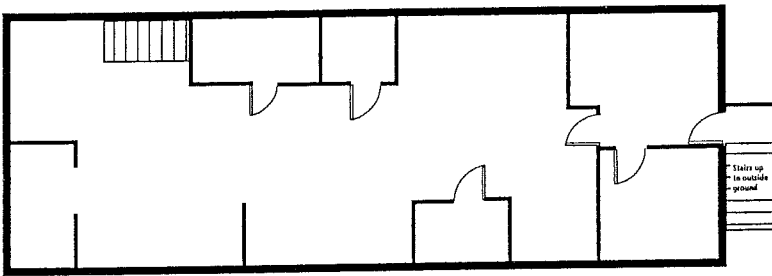
Continuation Sheet



Elevation of Facade, Louis Sullivan
Burnham Library, Art Institute of Chicago (312.443.3671)
Microfilm 1973, 1, Reel 20, Frame 257



Rough Floor Plans: Basement, First Floor (inc. Garage), Second Floor





**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512 • Teletypewriter Only (217) 524-7128

Voice (217) 782-4836

www.illinois-history.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago
Brian Goeken, Landmarks Division, Department of Planning and Development

FROM: Amy Easton, Assistant Coordinator, National Register and Survey *AHE*

DATE: December 28, 2005

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on the Krause Music Store, 4611 North Lincoln Avenue

' The Krause Music Store located at 4611 North Lincoln Avenue in Chicago is significant for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture. The elaborate terra cotta façade, with decorative framing of the display window and large cartouche at the top, is an excellent example of the work of the world-renown architect, Louis Sullivan. With its curvilinear plant forms and intricate framing of the picture window, the façade is an outgrowth of Louis Sullivan's belief of organic architecture. The Krause Music Store was the last building Sullivan designed. The period of significance is 1922, the year the store was built.

On September 28, 1977, the Krause Music Store was designated a Chicago Landmark. It also received a red rating in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey. The property has sufficient integrity and is a good candidate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning
and Development

Lori T. Healey
Commissioner

Suite 1600
33 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-3200
(312) 744-9140 (FAX)
(312) 744-2578 (TTY)

<http://www.cityofchicago.org>

March 2, 2006

Tracey A. Sculle
Survey & National Register Coordinator
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62702

**Re: Chicago nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
for**

- Lou Mitchell's Restaurant, 565 W. Jackson Blvd.
- Union Park Congregational Church and Carpenter Chapel,
(Now First Baptist Congregational Church), 1613 W.
Washington Blvd.
- Bohemian National Cemetery, Bounded by Foster Ave.,
Pulaski Rd., Bryn Mawr Ave., and Central Park Ave.
- Lake Shore Drive West Historic District, 303 W. Barry
Ave., 325, 330-342 W. Wellington Ave., and 340 W.
Oakdale Ave.
- Krause Music Store, 4611 N. Lincoln Ave.

Dear Ms. Sculle:

This is in response to your letters of February 17, 2006, to Mayor Richard M. Daley and the Commission on Chicago Landmarks asking for the Commission's comments on the nominations of the properties referenced above to the National Register of Historic Places. As a Certified Local Government (CLG), the City of Chicago is given the opportunity to comment on local nominations to the National Register prior to being considered by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council.

At its regular meeting of March 2, 2006, the Commission voted unanimously to support the National Register listings for all five nominations. The Commission's resolution is attached.

Please contact Terry Tatum of my staff at 312-744-9147 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brian Goeken
Deputy Commissioner
Landmarks Division



Resolution
by the
Commission on Chicago Landmarks
on the
Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
for the

Lou Mitchell's Restaurant, 565 W. Jackson Blvd.

**Union Park Congregational Church and Carpenter Chapel,
(Now First Baptist Congregational Church), 1613 W. Washington Blvd.**

**Bohemian National Cemetery,
Bounded by Foster Ave., Pulaski Rd., Bryn Mawr Ave., and Central Park Ave.**

**Lake Shore Drive West Historic District,
303 W. Barry Ave., 325, 330-342 W. Wellington Ave., and 340 W. Oakdale Ave.**

Krause Music Store, 4611 N. Lincoln Ave.

December 1, 2005

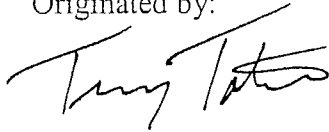
The Commission on Chicago Landmarks finds that:

- the Lou Mitchell's Restaurant building, built in 1949, meets Criterion A for commerce and transportation for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the National Park Service Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, a federal initiative to document properties associated with Route 66. The period of significance is from 1949, when the restaurant was constructed, to 1956, the fifty-year cut off for significance to the National Register; and
- the Union Park Congregation Church and Carpenter Chapel, now the First Baptist Congregational Church, meets Criterion C for architecture, and its period of significance is from 1869, when the chapel was completed, to 1871, when the church building was built. It also meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architecture; and
- Bohemian National Cemetery meets Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage and Criterion C for Architecture, Art and Landscape Architecture for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The period of significance is 1877, when the cemetery was first developed, to 1956, the fifty-year cut off for significance to the National Register; and

- the Lake Shore Drive West Historic District, located on the eastern edge of the Lake View neighborhood, meets Criterion C for architecture, and its period of significance is 1913, when the first house was built, to 1930, the date of the district's last house; and
- the Krause Music Store, a two-story commercial building located in the Lincoln Square neighborhood, is the last work of architect Louis Sullivan and is an excellent example of his work. The building meets Criterion C for architecture, and its period of significance is 1922, the year of its construction.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks that it hereby supports the listing of all five nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Originated by:



Terry Tatum
Director of Research
Landmarks Division

encl.

cc: Alderman Madeline L. Haithcock, 2nd Ward
Alderman Margaret Laurino, 39th Ward
Alderman Thomas Tunney, 44th Ward
Alderman Eugene C. Schulter, 47th Ward
Philip Thomason
Teresa Douglass
Kathryn K. Thanas
William B. Sieger, Northeastern Illinois University
Bohemian National Cemetery Association
Diane Kallenback, 39th Ward Office
Peter and Pooja Vukosavich
Linda Peters, PhD
Kathy Caisley, DPD
Terri Haymaker, DPD
Mary Bonome, DPD
Danita Childers, DPD
Don Hohenadel, DPD
Val Zillig, DPD

Tampa, 06000443,
LISTED, 5/31/06

FLORIDA, MARTIN COUNTY,
Seminole Inn,
15885 SE Warfield Blvd.,
Indiantown, 06000442,
LISTED, 5/31/06

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY,
Moore, Tarleton, House,
4784 Northside Dr.,
Acworth, 06000453,
LISTED, 5/31/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Krause Music Store,
4611 N. Lincoln Ave.,
Chicago, 06000452,
LISTED, 5/31/06

ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY,
Downtown Hinsdale Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Maple St., Lincoln St., Garfield St. and Second St.,
Hinsdale, 06000011,
LISTED, 5/30/06

ILLINOIS, HENRY COUNTY,
Kewanee Public Library,
102 S Tremont,
Kewanee, 06000447,
LISTED, 5/31/06
(Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)

ILLINOIS, KANKAKEE COUNTY,
Downtown Momence Historic District,
Roughly Washington St., from N. Locust to Pine and Dixie Hwy., from 2nd to
River,
Momence, 06000449,
LISTED, 5/31/06

ILLINOIS, KANKAKEE COUNTY,
Durham--Perry Farmstead,
459 N. Kennedy Dr.,
Bourbonnais, 06000445,
LISTED, 5/31/06

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY,
Jennings Ford Automobile Dealership,
431 S. Fourth St.,
Springfield, 06000450,
LISTED, 5/31/06

ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY,